

Newport



Mercury

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume XCI.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852.

Number 4,697.

POETRY.

SPRING.

BY T. ELLWOOD GARRETT.

Spring has come—bright, beautiful spring!
With all her smiling array
Of flowers and blossoms gay;
And while she is young, let the merry heart sing
Of the birds which attend, and the flow'rets which bring
In her happy and cheerful way.

Spring has come! and old Winter has fled;
The grateful garden and lawn,
Rejoicing that he has gone,
Revive beneath her living tread,
And each flow'ret beautiful head
Seems to joy in a new life's dawn.

Nature has awakened from stupor and gloom,
And songsters from each waving tree,
Are greeting, with sweet jubilee,
Her rise from the snowflake tomb;
And their heart cheering raptures stir
To the season which sets them free.

The streams are released from their icy chains,
And dance along in the light
Which follows the cheerless night;
The flocks gambol over the plains,
And no sign or token remains
Of the Winter's frozen blight.

And now let us all be in mind,
That after the Winter's death,
Which comes every year on the earth,
The Spring fingers gently behind;
And the world to the gloom is resigned,
On promise of future birth.

To our life the great lesson applies:
When the winter of grief is past,
And the trumpet has spent its blast,
When this frail, clay tenement dies,
The soul will in gladness arise,
And the Spring will come at last.

FARMER'S SONG IN THE SPRING.

BY JAMES J. JONES.

Creation's Lord! I place our trust
In spring time in this holy word,
Which saith "who sows in the dust
The seed shall be in season heard."
Shall see the germ rise through the mould,
The youngling corn take healthy root,
The yellow harvest field behold,
The orchard bend with mellow fruit.

We trust thee, Father! On its bed
We cast our seed with faith like rock;
We give our plough lands ample spread,
And fence our fields from herd and flock.
We call our vines of thistles stout,
Our orchards prune to suit the sap,
Whist! thou our loved ones, veiled and mute,
Their gentle hearts with flowers to wreathe.

And wilt thou bid our rains and dews
Refresh the soil when sunbeams parch;
And leave our meads in the soft haze
Which spring woe from the rainbow arch;
And whilst thou guard'st our field from hail,
And fennest nature's perils out,
Keep from our household griefs and wail,
And make our limbs and courage stout.

AGRICULTURE.

MULCHING POTATOES.—For the purpose of directing attention to the subject in season, and inducing the trial of experiments, we give the substance of a mode of raising potatoes described in the *Plough, Loom, and Anvil*, as performed by three different farmers, by mulching copiously with straw. The land, prepared as usual, was laid off in rows two feet apart, manured in the furrows; the potatoes dropped and covered as usual, leaving a level surface, and straw then applied six inches deep. The straw kept the surface moist and mellow throughout a prolonged drought, and the crop was three hundred bushels per acre; the tubers being of the finest quality, although potatoes were generally nearly destroyed by rot. "What struck us as a peculiarity," says the editor, "was their singular smoothness, being quite as much so as apples." Mr. Somers laid his potato cuttings upon unploughed, unprepared ground, merely covering them with straw, and his crop, we are informed, was fully equal to Mr. Skinner's.

MY FAVORITE MANURES.—Good horse manure and guano, in my opinion, are the only real general manures applicable to all soils and all crops. They each contain all the elements of nutrition in proportions for immediate use by plants. I have said they are applicable to all soils; of course I mean to all soils that require manure. It would be folly to apply either to a soil already overcharged with nutrition. And we have all seen soils that were not benefited by either of them. The reason is, they already possess too much of nutritious matter; they are unable to digest it; they require a remedy for dyspepsia. Generally a free application of lime to such soils will render them highly fertile. It seems to stimulate the digestive powers of the soil, and then to render them capable of preparing the crude matters contained in it as food for the plants. —*Albany Cultivator.*

ATTENTION TO YOUNG CATTLE. The essential requisite to perfection in animals is generous and careful feeding from their birth. Many farmers neglect their young cattle and expect to repair their neglect by over feeding when fattening for market. — This is a gross error. The constitution of young animals suffer severely from hard fare, and the farmer who neglects his yearlings, will never succeed in rearing as fine cows and oxen, as he that from the birth gives his stock his careful attention and provide as good food in suitable quantities, and comfortable shelter from the inclemencies of the weather. By careful attention, we do not mean unnatural forcing, as this is frequently as prejudicial as neglect, but a kind, generous and judicious treatment which keeps the animal continually thriving.

SELECTED TALES.

JACK OF ALL TRADES: OR, THE MAN FOR A NEW SETTLEMENT.

BY GEORGE W. BUNYAN.

PARSON TRUMAN was a modest, unassuming person who disliked more outside display. He was a plain, practical man, a scholar, a profound logician, and earnest preacher. His knowledge was not bounded by the limits of his library; his labors were not confined to the pulpit; his influence extended beyond the parish where he expounded the scriptures.

He belonged to the class of Christians who believed the itinerant system superior to any other. At the annual conferences he made no pretty speeches, no platform harangues and was never invited to preach the yearly sermon. Year after year he uncompromisingly received his appointment to toil in some remote settlement in the backwoods, while men of more confidence, but less intellect, more zeal, but less knowledge, more words, but fewer deeds, were sent to large towns and large cities, where they secured greater audiences, received better compensation, had more favorable opportunities to improve their mind, and win the golden opinions of appreciating people.

Parson Truman had to serve as a lawyer, physician, teacher, priest and confidential friend, in new settlements, where professional gentlemen are few and far between. At the time of which I write, he lived in a log house. When at home, he spent part of his leisure time in cultivating a little patch of ground which belonged to the parsonage. Sometimes his little farm as he called it, would be overrun with weeds, for his circuit extended several miles, and frequently kept him from home more than a week at a time.

One day when he returned home he saw the weeds standing among the vegetables, like Philistines among the Israelites, and he determined to uproot them and remove them from the land.

"Wife," said he, "I must go to work in the garden to-day. If any person calls to see me, tell them I am engaged. No person can see me while I am weeding behind that regiment of corn-stalks."

He pulled off his best coat, which had been black, rolled up his sleeves and commenced the task before him. Spear-grass, pig-weeds, sour plant, and the whole tribe of weeds had taken possession of the little strip of land, and looked down contemptuously upon the stunted plants below them.

It was washing day, and Mrs. Truman was hanging her clothes upon a linen line, when a sun-browned woodman, with an honest face, inquired if brother Truman was at home.

"Yes, but he is engaged," replied the good little woman, with a smile, for she could be good natured even on Monday, while at work over the wash tub. Think of that ye Zantippes, who fret, pout, scold, and thump away at such times and under such circumstances.

"If he is at home, I must see him a few moments."

"He left positive orders with me to allow no one to disturb him."

"I will not detain him from his studies but a short time."

"He is at work in the garden."

The man did not stop to hear the conclusion of what she said, but unceremoniously walked through the gateway, and found the good man pulling up weeds as though they were unpardonable sins.

"Well, brother, I have found you at last. My horse is lame and as you are something of a doctor, I thought I would ask your advice."

"Is he unable to walk or work?" inquired Mr. Truman.

"He limps about on three legs a little. I wish you would step up to our place and see him."

"Well I have agreed to marry a couple a short distance beyond your house, and I will call on my way to the wedding."

In order to make up lost time, the minister now worked harder than he did before he was interrupted.

The first caller had not got out of sight when a woman in dishabille, with her dishevelled hair streaming over her white face, came to the door and asked if the Rev. Mr. Truman was at home.

"He is at home, but his engagements are such that he cannot be interrupted just now," observed his wife.

"Oh dear me what shall I do?" exclaimed she ringing her hands, and weeping as though her sufferings were intense, and the minister was the only man who could alleviate them.

"Wait a moment," said Mrs. Truman, "I will ask him if he can be seen."

"Husband."

"Well, my dear, what do you want now?"

"Here is a woman."

"I cannot help it."

"Hear what I have to say. Here, is a woman in great distress; she is anxious to see you immediately."

The parson threw down a handful of

weeds so suddenly, a stranger might have supposed he was angry; but he was only a little excited. Perhaps the transgressors he was driving from his piece of land, ought to be cast in outer darkness, where they would be burned.

"What do you want my good woman?" he asked somewhat impatiently.

"Oh sir! we have had such a row in our neighborhood! Mrs. Jenkins' child threw a stone, which broke Mrs. Sparkins' window, and Mrs. Sparkins told the child to clear out; and when Mrs. Jenkins heard it, she came to Mrs. Sparkins' house and told her she was no better than she ought to be; and Mrs. Sparkins declared that she was a liar; and then Mrs. Sparkins spat in her face; and then Mrs. Jenkins pulled her hair; and then Mrs. Sparkins tore the dress off her back; and then Mrs. Jenkins cried murder, and I ran after you!"

"What were they doing when you came away?"

"Pulling hair, sir, and screaming murder."

"What do you expect I can do in such a case?"

Why, preach to them, and bleed them sir, and stop them from going to law," said the frightened woman, who evidently had more faith in the minister than she did in the gospel.

"How far is your settlement from where the wedding is to be this evening?"

"About a mile, sir."

"I will call about seven o'clock."

The good man returned to his garden, where he had made but little progress; but as soon as he had got hold of the enemy a teamster climbed over the fence and asked him if he would be so kind as to put his shoulder to the wheel and give him a lift through a mud hole at the foot of the hill.

He could not put that off until he went to the wedding, so he went to work, and while they were pulling and jerking the load about, the wagon broke.

Mr. Truman had a box of tools and knew how to use them. The wagon was soon repaired, and the teamster went winking on his way, and the minister returned to his garden once more.

Just as he knelt down before a bed of onions as though intending to copy the example of the Egyptians, and worship them, a loud rap was heard at the door. The minister could have wept without rubbing his eyes with the onions that stood unweeded there—but he resolved not to be angry and sin not.

The door was opened, and there stood his class leader's son, anxious to see Mr. Truman.

Mr. Truman was called into the house.

"What do you want my son?" inquired the minister.

"Father wants to borrow the commentary on Luke, and the last newspaper."

"Will get them, said he; turning to the boy, he remarked: "The next time you want anything of that nature, ask Mrs. Truman; she can get the books for you as well as I can."

It was now twelve o'clock; so the minister thought it best to take a "bite" of victuals. He sat down with his wife and child to a picked up dinner. Before he rose from dinner an Irishman asked his appearance, and modestly asked if the preacher lived there.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Will you be so kind as to write a letter for me to the old country?"

"By and by."

"May the Blessed virgin protect ye."

"Take a chair."

"Will ye be after doing it soon?"

"Right away after dinner."

The writing of the letter occupied at least an hour, and before he had concluded it, a little boy came to the house and asked for that "shot" (the preacher) had recommended to his sick mother.

"Powder, you mean," said Mr. Truman with a smile.

"Yes, sir, I meant to say powder," replied the boy, blushing to his temples.

"Now, husband," said the good natured wife, let me persuade you not to go into the garden this afternoon. Stay in the house and mend the children's shoes so that they can go to school to-morrow."

He finally made up his mind that it was better to sit there in the shade, than to stoop out doors in the sun—so the shoes were mended and the weeds undisturbed.

When that job was finished, it was time to prepare for the wedding. After performing the duties of barber and boot black he turned hostler and saddled his pony, departed in peace, and went on his way rejoicing. He halted at Blake's barn, and examined the "lame mare."

"She has a nail in her foot," said he; hand me a pair of nippers, and I will remove the shoe. Now confined the preacher, while he stood there with the pinchers in one hand, the shoe in the other, "bathe the foot with salt and vinegar, keep her shut up in the stable, and she will be well in a fortnight."

After marrying the couple, he mounted

his pony, turned his face towards the new settlement, and put up at the house of a Christian brother. He gave directions for Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sparkins and their friend to meet him there. The house was crowded with the parties and the acquaintances.

"Mrs. Jenkins, did your boy break Mrs. Sparkins' window?"

"Yes sir."

"Well, Mrs. Jenkins, of course you are willing to pay for the window, are you not?"

"Certainly I am."

"Mrs. Sparkins, did you spit in Mrs. Jenkins' face?"

"Yes, when I was angry."

"You are sorry for it now, are you not?"

"Yes sir, I am," she said, and rubbed her eyes with one corner of her apron.

"Do you hear that, Mrs. Jenkins?"

"I do."

"Will you forgive her?"

"With all my heart."

"Now shake hands. God bless you—Good night."

Mr. Truman returned home another way, in order to see the sick woman, and give further directions respecting the powder. He found the medicine curing the patient, and had the good fortune to meet the class leader there, who handed him the paper and promised to return the commentary in a few days.

When this useful, practical, accommodating man reached home, he was quite fatigued, but happy to think the day was not spent in vain. One reason why he was anxious to weed the garden was, because there was a donation party at his house the next day, and he did not wish to have his premises look as if he was slothful and lazy.

After a delicious sleep and pleasant dreams the donation day arrived. Parson Truman helped his wife provide for a large number of guests. He made the fire, prepared the potatoes, churned the butter, watched the oven, scoured the knives and forks, and made himself generally useful.

Soon after sunset, the neighbors of different denominations began to arrive. Blake came with one horse hitched to the wagon; the mare that mated the noble animal he drove was too lame to travel yet. He brought with him a new cheese, a quarter of veal, and three or four bushels of corn. The sick woman sent her boy with a new dress for Mrs. Truman. The class leader brought a side of bacon and a dollar in money. Mrs. Sparkins, Mrs. Jenkins, and the young widow amasser came together and brought a beautiful quilt, the result of the united labors of the ladies in the settlement. The sewing was neatly executed. It was originally designed for the missionaries at Liberia, but some one suggested that the climate of Africa was warm enough without quilts, so the sewing circle concluded to present it to Mrs. Truman. By and by the teamster came with a wagon load of people from his settlement. They came quite a distance and brought money. Their united donations amounted to fifteen dollars. The Irishman was on hand. He had not much to give, but he would make himself useful by taking care of the horses of other visitors.

It was a pleasant evening; the moon sailed like a ship of light through the calm heavens. When tea was over some of the company began to joke with the minister respecting the unweeded garden.

"Sure, an' we might weed the garden by moonlight," said Pat.

The company took the hint, and went to work most cheerfully. Many hands made light work. When the party separated, the garden was in good trim, and every guest went home with a glad heart.

The Rev. Mr. Truman remained on that circuit two years, and at the expiration of that time a petition was sent to the conference praying that he might be returned; but it was contrary to the usages of that body to continue a minister more than two years at a time on the same circuit.

Joe Hawell, the teamster, and Mary Simpson, who ran after the minister when the row happened in her settlement, became acquainted with each other at the donation party, and ever after that attended meeting where Mr. Truman preached in Sparkins' school house. Just before the good man, who was a universal favorite, left the circuit, he married this couple.

Mr. Truman got up into notice by degrees, and has now charge of one of the best parishes within the jurisdiction of the conference. He has not forgotten how to mend a pair of shoes, repair a broken wagon, dispense medicine to the sick, help his wife about the house, and act as a peacemaker when the hasty in spirit are disposed to quarrel. He is just "the man for a new settlement," or any other situation.

It is a man's deeds only, that can immortalize him, not his wealth, nor his honors. Deeds, time cannot annul; but the gifts of fortune, worn without merit, perish without remembrance.

After marrying the couple, he mounted

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mackerel Fishery.

Probably but few are aware of the great extent of the Mackerel fisheries of this country. It has been estimated that during the summer months, or rather between June and November, more than 20,000 vessels are constantly engaged in the different kinds of fisheries, employing no less than 250,000 men. By a treaty with Great Britain, American vessels are allowed the privilege of fishing within certain limits in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the quantity of fish taken from this place alone is most truly astonishing.

The coast of Newfoundland yields its codfish to the hardy sailor from May until December, while the better class of mackerel are taken from August to October. Many mackerel, however, of a poorer class, are taken along the southern shore of our country prior to this, but as a general thing they are deemed worthy of but little notice.

The bay of Chaleur, along the coast of Prince Edward's Islands, the Magdalen Islands, Northumberland Straits, are considered the choicest mackerel grounds. Here the fleet of vessels congregated at one time will often amount to 2,000 sail, although, as a general thing, not more than from two to four hundred vessels sail in company. At night when the fleet is safely anchored, the lanterns lighted on each vessel and swung upon the shrouds, one may fancy he is looking upon some huge city lying in repose, with its lamps all trimmed and burning.

The bait alone, which is ground up and thrown to the fish to keep them about the vessels, is a very large item, in the expense of carrying on the trade. This is herring, pargies, or clams, well salted and cleaned, put up expressly for the purpose. The average cost of it is about three and a half dollars per barrel, at least two barrels of which are thrown away per day in fishing. —Allowing at that time we were in the Gulf there were 2,000 sail, you then have \$16,000 per day thrown to the fishes, to say \$100 per vessel each trip, which is below the actual amount, and we thus have the enormous sum of \$200,000.

The method of taking the mackerel is very simple. The vessel is "hoisted" and men are arranged to the windward side, as many as can conveniently stand from bow to stern. Each man is provided with four lines, only two of which can be used in fast fishing. On each line is attached a hook, which is sunk into an oblong piece of lead, called a jig. A barrel is placed behind each man, into which the fish are snapped, as fast as caught, the jaw tearing out as easily as though made of paper. —Owing to this tenderness of the jaw, the fish must be handled very carefully, though with great rapidity. One stands "amidships" throwing the bait, which has been carefully "ground," to keep the fish about the vessel, while the hooks are baited with any tough substance, either pork rind, a bit of silver, or a piece of mackerel itself. When the fish bite rapidly no sport is more exciting, and a dozen men will often catch from thirty to fifty barrels in an hour. —When caught, they are split, gibbed, scraped, washed in three waters, and then salted; the whole being done with astonishing celerity.

The season for mackerel is the fishermen's holiday. The work is easy, healthy, and pleasant; the weather warm and generally delightful. Two thirds of the time are generally spent in hunting for fish; and the sailors lounge about, free from care, growing fat, ragged, and saucy.

Cape Ann and Cape Cod are the greatest fishing ports of the Union, and at these points scarcely ought else to be heard of than the prospects for fish, and the state of markets. —*Exchange.*

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. By-and-by, and to-morrow, have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. —And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

Sorrow for sin is not repentance. Repentance is a great volume of duty; and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduction to it.

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. By-and-by, and to-morrow, have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. —And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

Sorrow for sin is not repentance. Repentance is a great volume of duty; and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduction to it.

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. By-and-by, and to-morrow, have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. —And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

Sorrow for sin is not repentance. Repentance is a great volume of duty; and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduction to it.

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. By-and-by, and to-morrow, have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. —And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

Sorrow for sin is not repentance. Repentance is a great volume of duty; and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduction to it.

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. By-and-by, and to-morrow, have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. —And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

Sorrow for sin is not repentance. Repentance is a great volume of duty; and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title-page; it is the harbinger or first introduction to it.

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which, if not overcome, will prevent all confidence in you as you grow up. You will then put off duties you owe to your neighbor in the same way, and lose his confidence. Many men lose the respect of their neighbors, not so much because they mean to do wrong, as through carelessness. By-and-by, and to-morrow, have ruined thousands, robbed them of their character, and made them anything but blessings in a neighborhood. Little confidence can be placed in their word, not because they mean to tell falsehoods, but because of their carelessness. No obligation is fulfilled when it should be. —And it is sometimes so in their own affairs. They lose days and weeks because business is not attended to when it ought to be. A tool is lost, because not promptly put back when done with. Fulfill promptly every promise made. Put off not an hour.

Facts for Farmers.

Foon, clothing, implements, houses, and shipping, are originally the produce of the earth, furnished in a great measure by the hands of farmers. In furnishing them, not only industry and skill, but science, a substantial, practical knowledge of the productions of the earth, animal, vegetable, and mineral, are constantly brought into use. Consequently, no class of men have so many inducements, or so many facilities for becoming men of sound and extensive knowledge as farmers. Farms are no less important as institutions of learning, than as fields for producing the comforts enjoyed by the human family. Hence farmers, made still more intelligent by reading works on science, history, and other branches of useful knowledge, in addition to their practical exercises for acquiring knowledge upon their farms, never fail to make our safest and most enlightened legislators, the best teachers of schools, especially in the country, and the great dependence of every nation, physically, intellectually, morally, and religiously.

Chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, geology, and entomology, are brought into use nearly every day by every farmer. The easiest and the most important perhaps of the sciences, especially in the commencement of a systematic attention to scientific pursuits, is geology. As it teaches the elements and structure of our globe, especially of soils, and the best mode of improving them, it is not only an appropriate commencement in the sciences, but is the foundation of agriculture. Farmers, of course, have, to a greater or less extent, specimens of geology always before them, which they can collect, both for their own use, and by exchanging with each other, and with other individuals, and with institutions, for the diffusion of knowledge.

The geological surveys now in progress in nearly all the states, under the direction of their respective legislatures, and of course principally at the expense of farmers, furnish a special and strong reason why they should give this subject their immediate attention. By such attention every farmer may be able to know, not only the character of his soil, but to be familiar with every useful deposit fitted for improving soils, or otherwise benefiting agriculture, or advancing the mechanic arts. Without such attention on the part of farmers, it is to be feared that the great expense they have incurred for effecting these surveys will do little more than furnish ponderous and expensive volumes for state and college libraries, and for a few individuals of sufficient wealth to purchase them; while they will be neither richer, wiser, or better, for the expense they have so liberally and so freely incurred.

By improving the opportunities enjoyed by farmers during the summer, especially in autumn, for collecting specimens of geology, and their winter evenings for examining them, in connection with chemistry and other sciences, they would not only do it easily, but highly delightful, and every way profitable, in extending their knowledge of science to every branch, interesting to them, not only as farmers, but as citizens, republicans, and Christians. If such facts, what better step can farmers take, than to commence at once their geological cabinets, at the same time instituting exchanges with each other, or with any individual, school or lyceum, they may suppose would be willing to reciprocate their efforts? The system of giving and receiving is the sound of the lyceum enterprise; without the former but little ever has been, but little ever will be enjoyed in the latter.

A Horse's Foot.

The foot of the horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled species of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminae of horn, so numerous as to amount to about five hundred, and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminae belonging to the coffin bone; while both sets are elastic and adherent. —The edge of a quire of paper, inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminae in all the feet, amounting to about four thousand; distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction. Such is the contrivance for the safety of an animal destined to carry greater weights than those of his own body, and to carry those also under the hazard of heavy shocks.

It is very seldom that you have an opportunity of saving the life of a fellow-creature; but every day you may make some little contribution to the happiness of those with whom you associate, either by a kind look, or an encouraging smile. You are not often called upon to submit to a great injury; but almost every hour of every day some little forbearance is to be practised.

Children be Prompt.

NEVER say, when told to do anything, "In a minute," or "By-and-by." This leads to a bad habit, which,

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30.
SENATE.—The consideration of private bills was postponed, and the Senate then took up the Deficiency bill. Mr. Pearce resumed his speech.
 Mr. Rusk followed, when the bill was postponed till Monday.
 An executive session followed, and the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE.—Mr. Curtis moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.
 Four or five bills were acted on, and subsequently reported to the House.
 A motion was made to adjourn till tomorrow, which was lost. The motion to adjourn till Monday was made and negatived. There being no quorum, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1.
HOUSE.—The House took up the bill for the relief of Osborn Cook. This gentleman is a quartermaster in the army, and in 1842 he was robbed of \$6,000, in treasury notes. About half of this amount was subsequently recovered from the thieves. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to credit him with the full amount.—Passed. And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.
SENATE.—Mr. Borland presented a petition from the merchants on the Capital Hill relief.
 The Deficiency bill was then taken up when Mr. Rusk made a speech showing the importance of the Collins line of steamers in case of war.

The bill was then postponed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE.—The House on motion took up the bill for the relief of Charles G. Hunter and considered it.
 The bill for the relief of Charles G. Hunter, on account of losses sustained by him while commander of the *Scourge* and *Taney* while at Alvarado, amounting to \$8,000, was passed.
 The French Spoliation bill was read for the third time—the yeas and nays were ordered on referring it to the committee of the whole, and pending them, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.
SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of enquiry whether officers of the Navy had received greater compensation than was allowed by law, stating that no such abuse existed.
 Mr. Sumner presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mass. in favor of the French Spoliation Bill, and a ship canal around the falls of St. Marie.
 Mr. Hamlin announced the death of Charles Andrews, a member of the House from the State of Maine, and passed a feeling eulogy upon his character.
 Mr. Hamlin concluded with offering the customary resolutions.
 Mr. Bradley in a few words seconded Mr. Hamlin's motion, and the resolutions were then adopted. Adjourned.
HOUSE.—After the usual opening business, Mr. McDonald of Maine, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Andrews. The customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 5.
SENATE.—Mr. Mallory introduced a bill for establishing a steam mail line from California to Shanghai via the Sandwich Islands. After which the Wisconsin Railroad bill was taken up and passed.
 The bills granting lands to Michigan for railroad purposes were taken up, and severally ordered to be engrossed.
 Mr. Rusk followed in support of the amendment.

After he had concluded, Mr. James got the floor, and the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston moved to go into Committee of the Whole and resume the consideration of the Homestead bill. The motion was debated and lost.

A debate on the general question of the printing ensued, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 6.
SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of the reconstruction of the Light House on Minot's Ledge.

After some unimportant business, the deficiency bill was again taken up, and Mr. James of Rhode Island made a long speech in favor of the grant to the Collins line of steamers.

He was followed by Badger, Shields and Pratt.
HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill concerning the sessions of the United States Court, for the District of Delaware.
 Mr. Clingman's motion of yesterday to recommit the resolutions on printing, was agreed to.
 The Homestead bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole and debated. Several amendments were offered, when, without disposing of the first section, the Committee rose and House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The stamship *CRESCENT CITY*, arrived on Sunday morning with San Francisco dates of April 5th and the California mails. She brings \$2,000,000 on freight, and \$600,000 in the hands of passengers, being the largest amount of treasure ever brought by any previous steamer. She brings also 500 passengers.

Report of gold dust from San Francisco, for quarter ending March 31st, 1852, as per ships manifests, \$7,710,932. The Golden Gate takes out on freight this morning, \$1,893,216.

A crowd of settlers and miners surrounded two ranches, at Indian Ferry on the Klamath, shot all the men and several squaws, and destroyed the ranches. Some thirty or forty Indians were killed in this affair, and their squaws and children were roaming about begging for food.

Gov. Bigler has sent a message to the Legislature recommending an appropriation of a sum of money for the relief of overland emigrants from the States.

The Mexican Boundary Commission left in the Golden Gate intending to cross the plains by the way of the Gila and the Rio Grande, for the purpose of completing their work.

Intelligence from the mines is cheering. The late abundant rains have yielded a rich harvest for the diggers.

The spring emigration from the cities has commenced, among them large parties of Chinese. At Vallesita, a party had turned up a lump of nearly pure gold weighing near 26 lbs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, May 4.
SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. His Excellency Gov. Allen in the Chair.
 Mr. Francis moved to postpone the election of Clerk until Wednesday. The motion did not prevail and Benjamin F. Thurston, of Providence, was elected Clerk.
 The towns were called in order, and the certificates of members handed in.
 A message from the House, inviting the Senate to meet in Grand Committee was received and accepted.
 The Senate then joined the House in Grand Committee.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by Hon. Henry V. Cranston senior member elect from Newport.

Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, was elected Speaker; and Wingate Hayes and Thomas C. Greene, Clerks, without opposition.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Dumont, of Newport.

The Senate came in, and the two Houses joined.

In Grand Committee.—The towns were called and the votes handed in.

A committee of five from Providence county, and three from each of the other counties, together with the Secretary and Clerks, were appointed to count the vote.

Sundry votes offered and rejected at the vote meeting in the town of Charlestown, and a memorial of Robert L. Thurston, of Middletown, respecting striking off his name from the registry, were received and referred to the counting committee.

The counting committee made report as follows:

Whole number of votes for Governor 17,905 Necessary to a choice, 8,955

Philip Allen has 9,151
 Elisha Harris 8,749
 Scattering, 8

Whole number of votes for Lieut. Gov. 17,752 Necessary to a choice, 8,877

Samuel G. Arnold has 8,830
 Wm. B. Lawrence, 8,093
 Schuyler Fisher, 813
 Scattering, 17

Whole number for Secretary of State, 17,558 Necessary to a choice, 8,730

Asa Potter has, 9,096
 Christopher E. Robbins, 8,760
 Scattering, 2

Whole number for Attorney General, 17,851 Necessary to a choice, 8,926

Walter S. Burgess has, 9,062
 Sylvester G. Sherman, 8,779
 Scattering, 10

Whole number for General Treasurer 17,879 Necessary to a choice, 8,940

Edwin Wilbur has, 9,089
 Samuel B. Vernon, 8,785
 Scattering, 5

Mr. Cranston moved that the Grand Committee proceed to the election of Lieut. Governor, from the two persons having the highest number of votes. After a long debate, the question was then taken on the affirmative—yeas 57, noes 43.

The following was the result:—

Whole number of votes, 97
 Necessary to a choice, 49
 For Samuel G. Arnold, 57
 " William B. Lawrence, 40
 Blanks, 2

Majority for Arnold, 17.

The officers elected were then duly qualified. At 10 P. M. the usual Proclamation was made from the Balcony of the State House, and the salute fired. The two Houses then separated, and adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were then escorted to their quarters at the Bellevue House.

NEWPORT, Wednesday May 5.
HOUSE.—Mr. Barstow, of Providence, introduced an Act for the suppression of tippling-houses and drinking-shops, which was referred to a special committee of one from each County, and they to report tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Some debate was had upon the subject.

A resolution was passed appointing a Committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a Homestead Exemption Bill, and to report at the next Session.

The Report of the General Treasurer was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The docket of unfinished business was taken up and appropriately referred, except several matters which were stricken from the docket.

On motion, the House adjourned till tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

NEWPORT, Thursday May 6.
SENATE.—The Senate joined the House in Grand Committee.

HOUSE.—The House invited the Senate to join in Grand Committee for the purpose of proceeding in the election of officers.

GRAND COMMITTEE.—His Excellency Gov. Allen in the chair. The following officers were then elected:—

Clerks of Supreme Court.
 Newport County.—William Gilpin.
 Providence County.—Thomas S. Anthony.

Washington County.—Powell Holmes.
 Bristol County.—Massadore T. Bennett.

Kent County.—John J. Tillinghast.
Clerks of Common Pleas.
 Newport County.—Daniel C. Denham.
 Providence County.—Amasa S. Westcott.

Washington County.—John S. Clarke.
 Bristol County.—Massadore T. Bennett.
 Kent County.—William Bodfish.

Sheriffs.
 Newport County.—Charles Cozzens.
 Providence County.—Daniel Wilkinson.
 Washington County.—Uriah H. Watson.

BY THE MAIL.

RIGHT TO THE BODY OF A DECEASED WIFE.—The Paris correspondent of the *New York Express* says:

"A curious case has been lately submitted to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine.—M. Appert, a tradesman, demanded that he should be declared entitled to possess the mortal remains of his wife, who died in 1827, and was buried in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. It was stated during the hearing, that though he had married a second time, he had made a point of annually visiting the tomb of his deceased wife, and that on going there on last All Saints' Day, he was surprised to find the tomb demolished, and to learn that the coffin had been removed to the family vault of M. Legras, the deceased's father. A good deal of learned argument was entered into as to whether the remains of a deceased female were the rightful property of her husband or her father; the Tribunal finally decided in favor of the husband. It accordingly ordered that, as it was desirable not to disturb the repose of the dead, M. Appert should be declared proprietor of the new tomb to which the remains of his wife had been removed, and that her father should be forbidden to have anything to do with it. It also condemned the father, M. Legras, to the costs."

THE OIL MARKET.—The New Bedford Whaler's Shipping List gives a statement, somewhat in detail, to account for the recent rapid advance in the oil market, extending to all branches of the oil trade.—This journal is of the opinion that this advance is not caused by speculation, but is the natural effect of the present state of stocks, and importations, and the rate of consumption. It goes into a statement of facts, to show that although the advance in whole oil is unprecedented, it is adequately accounted for by the facts stated, and that there is no reason for anticipating a decline, at least for the present year.

The leading facts on which this opinion is founded, are the greatly diminished import of sperm and whale oil this year, viz: 155,000 barrels against 428,000 in 1851, and 372,000, the average of ten years past; and the amount of consumption and export, which for the average of seven years is stated at 276,000 barrels consumed, and 104,000 exported; making a total annual demand of 380,000 barrels. This statement shows that the exports of the present year do not come up to half the demand. In addition to this is the diminished supply of lard oil, from the falling off of the hog crop, of both the last and the present years.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

IRELAND.—The details of the late census taken in Ireland, will soon be published. The returns for the county of Carlow have already been printed, and they give some striking facts connected with the constant depopulation of the country. The total population of this county in 1841, was 60,559. The number of houses was 10,335, of which 9,185 were inhabited, 415 uninhabited, and 35 building. The total population of the county in 1851 was 59,124. The total number of houses was 8651, of which 513 were uninhabited, and 13 building. The result, therefore, of the census returns, as far as the county of Carlow is concerned, shows a decrease of population in 1851, as compared with 1841, of no less than 10,435 persons, or one sixth of the entire population. The decrease in the number of houses is even greater, being 1714, and the decrease in the number of uninhabited houses 102, and in the number of those building, 22, or about one third. The decrease in the number of houses is attributable, in a great measure, to the policy of the landlords, who frequently raze the cabins of their tenants as a necessary means of ejection.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN IN TROUBLE.—A letter from the Hague states that the disturbances in the Dutch possessions of Sumatra continue in spite of the endeavors to suppress them, aided by fresh troops from Java. The captain of an American schooner called the *Phit*, sailing under American colors, had been arrested and handed over to the authorities of Batavia on the 17th of February. His name is given as Walter Gibson, accused of high treason.—The crime consisted in an endeavor to induce the Sultan of Djambi, who has recognized the supremacy of the Dutch, to revolt against them. After a trial he was set free, but had been arrested again on the requisition of the Attorney-General. The affair had caused a good deal of excitement at Batavia.

COURTSHIP.—The Day and Goodry trial in New Jersey, brought out, it is said, the best efforts of Messrs. Webster, Choate and Stockton. By-the-by, what a capital subject India rubber must be for a lawsuit! How strikingly significant of all the prominent features of a "court of justice!"

Tenacious, like the parties; elastic, like the consciences of counsel; flexible, like the minds of judges; ductile to an enormous degree, like the case itself. Verily, law and India rubber, India rubber and law, are perfect illustrations of each other, and harmonize together like twin elements, as they are.—*Boston Post.*

MASSACRE BY SAVAGES.—A report is published in a Moulmain paper that an English barque from Calcutta, with a Lascar crew, having anchored in the harbor formed by the islands of Nancour, Ceamarrata and Trinicuti, was boarded and scuttled by the natives, who murdered the whole crew and the captain's wife and child. The report was derived from one of the crew of a Coringee craft, which had also been captured by the natives, and nearly all of the crew murdered. The man who escaped was picked up at sea, floating on a log of wood.

A FEROUS WILD CAT.—On the plantation of A. Henderson, Esq., some twenty miles below, in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, as Mr. Henderson's negroes were clearing up a piece of woodland on Friday last, a wild cat leaped from a tree upon the negro's shoulder, with such an intense ferocity, that no efforts could disengage his grasp until the negroes cut him in two and thus released their suffering companion. He was game to the last.—The negro's arm will have to be amputated.—*Miss. Free Trader.*

GOOD SHOTS.—On the 15th inst, Mr. John Partridge, of this town, killed, at two shots, 17 crows, and a few days previous he killed 15 crows at the same number of shots. Some years since Mr. P. distributed some carrion in a straight line, at intervals of a few feet, which attracted the crows in great numbers, and in one day, at six shots with a musket, he killed seventy-six crows—at one of the shots 20. Mr. Partridge is great on crows.—*Pittsfield Sun.*

MARKING ADVERTISEMENTS.—A letter from the 1st Assistant Postmaster General, states that "a newspaper may be marked with a pen or pencil, without subjecting the sheet to letter postage, if it is done for the sole purpose of readily attracting the attention of the person to whom the paper may be sent. If the mark should be so made as to convey any other information, the paper would then be charged with letter rates."

WARREN, May 3d, 1852.—A woman by the name of Luther, wife of Thomer Luther committed suicide in Swanzy, (about three miles from this town,) by drowning herself, together with a small child, six months old, in a pond at the side of the road, on Sunday morning last. No cause is assigned for the rash deed. She was about forty years of age.

NOTEL EXPRESS.—The newshy of Philadelphia have formed themselves into a line of Express, in opposition to the terms used by the news agents. They form into line, each boy running a certain distance, and by swift movements steal the march upon the agents in the receipt of the papers.

THE PAY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON is to be fixed at \$140,000 a year.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852.

THE stern, hard featured winter has yielded at length to the soft endearments of spring; the mantle of frost has been exchanged for a robe of emerald; the biting winds of the north for the joyous breezes of the south. All nature is gay and joyous. Flowers of unnumbered hues are peeping forth to array the earth in a garb of surpassing beauty; the birds pour forth their exulting songs as they mount into the sky, or carrol merrily as they hop from twig to twig; the air is filled with the hum of insects expanding their wings in the warm rays of the sun; and even man, the least grateful of all God's creatures, welcomes the return of spring and owns its claims, though he renders no praise to the Giver for this well timed blessing. The bright, rosy morn of May cannot, in this field of steam and electricity, win man to wander in fields bedewed with a thousand gems and fragrant with the richest perfumes: the day has passed when busy hands gathered violets and forget-me-nots from every nook to wreath a garland for the May-day queen, nor do we now see snail boys and blushing girls join in the pleasures of the floral dance.

The world moves on apace, and the sports and pastimes of to-day have but little charm for the succeeding year. This may be well, but while we watch the advancement of science, and the high attainments of man, we cannot but sigh that his feelings are not more in unison with nature; that he does not study and appreciate the laws by which she is governed, and feel a deeper, purer sense of the Divine goodness as he watches and comprehends the harmony that pervades and regulates the seasons.

THE EXERCISE ON TUESDAY last, passed off in a quiet and far more orderly manner than we had reason to expect. The day was delightful—a rich, balmy spring day, with a glorious sun from morning until night, and a bright moon and cloudless sky through the evening. The number of visitors was not so large as usual. The *Procyon* made her usual trip for Election, and brought from Providence a large number from that city, and from the North part of the State. The *Argo* and *Cumanchet* came down also, and with as many passengers as they could comfortably stow.

The procession was formed at the Bellevue House at 10 o'clock, by the *Artillery Company* and the *U. S. Band*, from Fort Adams, and proceeded through South Tower, Mill and Thomas streets to the State House. For the business of the day, we under head of General Assembly.

There was little going on to attract the attention of the crowds in the street, and an unusual scarcity of amusements. The more sedate portion of the inhabitants and visitors enjoyed the fine weather and participated in the pleasures of the children; while the restless gratified their coarse taste by blowing fish horns, firing crackers, making all sorts of unwholesome noises, and getting gloriously drunk. It is, however, gratifying to know that this rowdy spirit was confined to a rough set who always come to Election for the avowed purpose of having a spree and kicking up a dust. A few of these sprigs found their way to the look-up before the sun went down.

The appearance of the *Artillery Company* was very fine. They are certainly a noble company and do great credit to the Town. The *U. S. Band* also looked exceedingly well in their new uniform, and their music was excellent. Both the Company and Band had a hard day's work, for the Governor was not declared until half past ten that night. After which they fired a salute and escorted His Excellency Philip Allen to his Hotel.

THE CHEESE TRADE.—During the year 1850, it appears there were produced in the United States one hundred and thirteen millions of pounds of cheese, and this enormous product was nearly all required to meet the demand for home consumption. The total export amounting to less than nine millions of pounds. By far the largest part of the whole comes from the States of New York and Ohio—the former producing over forty-nine millions of pounds and the latter over twenty-one millions of pounds. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, follow next amongst the largest producers. Of the other States, none produce a million of pounds. The quantity produced in the Southern States is very small, in proportion to their population and territorial extent.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.—Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life and property attending the halibut fishery on "Georges Banks," says the *Boston Traveller*, our Gloucester fishermen still prosecute this branch of their business, every spring, with renewed vigor. There are now some seventy-five sail of vessels out of Gloucester alone engaged in this fishery. These are chiefly schooners, from 75 to 100 tons burthen, many of them clipper built, and as fine vessels of their size as can be found afloat. They are manned with crews numbering some twelve hands each, of as brave and hardy men as can be found in the world.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, a singular and pleasing incident occurred at the Mint.—A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I believe I can speak." So great was the astonishment that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.

Philo. Argus.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—The *Syracuse N. Y. Journal* says the prospects of an abundant fruit season were never greater in that section than at present. The swelling blossom buds on the cherry, plum, pear and apricot, equals anything we have ever seen, and even the peaches, supposed to have been entirely destroyed, are full one-third in life—an ample supply for a full crop. The cool, backward weather is in favor of all these fruits, as it prevents the blossom expanding before the danger from late frost has passed.

There is now pending in one of the courts of New York, says the *Tribune*, a suit brought by the city against a ship owner for the sum of sixty eight cents, and upon this very suit, in the equity of which not the first move has been made, there have been about three hundred dollars charged as costs! This is but one of a whole brood of similar cases.

The amount to be raised by taxation for the support of the city government of Boston this year is \$1,170,000, which is less by \$188,000 than the expenditure of last year. Among the items are—schools \$285,000, fire department \$65,000, streets \$100,000, interest \$100,000, city debt \$54,000, police \$40,000, and newspaper advertising \$2,700.

A FRENCH CANADIAN posts his wife in St. Johns in the following words:—

"Ma nam dat's Peter Rouvill—ma wife he leave ma house and shant ax me. Any man dat trus him on ma nam, dat's loss for you."—*Burlington Sentinel.*

Mrs. Hulsh Spaulding died in Oswego, N. Y., on the 31st, aged one hundred and ten years. She recollected the old French war, and being wounded by the Indians during it.

A MAN advertises for a "competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds "that it will be profitable to the undertaker."

REV. WM. J. BRED has been dismissed from his pastoral charge in Providence, R. I. on account of ill health.

THE NEW ENGLAND ART UNION is to be brought to a close. The engravings will be ready for delivery in July.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1852.

THE stern, hard featured winter has yielded at length to the soft endearments of spring; the mantle of frost has been exchanged for a robe of emerald; the biting winds of the north for the joyous breezes of the south. All nature is gay and joyous. Flowers of unnumbered hues are peeping forth to array the earth in a garb of surpassing beauty; the birds pour forth their exulting songs as they mount into the sky, or carrol merrily as they hop from twig to twig; the air is filled with the hum of insects expanding their wings in the warm rays of the sun; and even man, the least grateful of all God's creatures, welcomes the return of spring and owns its claims, though he renders no praise to the Giver for this well timed blessing. The bright, rosy morn of May cannot, in this field of steam and electricity, win man to wander in fields bedewed with a thousand gems and fragrant with the richest perfumes: the day has passed when busy hands gathered violets and forget-me-nots from every nook to wreath a garland for the May-day queen, nor do we now see snail boys and blushing girls join in the pleasures of the floral dance.

The world moves on apace, and the sports and pastimes of to-day have but little charm for the succeeding year. This may be well, but while we watch the advancement of science, and the high attainments of man, we cannot but sigh that his feelings are not more in unison with nature; that he does not study and appreciate the laws by which she is governed, and feel a deeper, purer sense of the Divine goodness as he watches and comprehends the harmony that pervades and regulates the seasons.

THE EXERCISE ON TUESDAY last, passed off in a quiet and far more orderly manner than we had reason to expect. The day was delightful—a rich, balmy spring day, with a glorious sun from morning until night, and a bright moon and cloudless sky through the evening. The number of visitors was not so large as usual. The *Procyon* made her usual trip for Election, and brought from Providence a large number from that city, and from the North part of the State. The *Argo* and *Cumanchet* came down also, and with as many passengers as they could comfortably stow.

The procession was formed at the Bellevue House at 10 o'clock, by the *Artillery Company* and the *U. S. Band*, from Fort Adams, and proceeded through South Tower, Mill and Thomas streets to the State House. For the business of the day, we under head of General Assembly.

There was little going on to attract the attention of the crowds in the street, and an unusual scarcity of amusements. The more sedate portion of the inhabitants and visitors enjoyed the fine weather and participated in the pleasures of the children; while the restless gratified their coarse taste by blowing fish horns, firing crackers, making all sorts of unwholesome noises, and getting gloriously drunk. It is, however, gratifying to know that this rowdy spirit was confined to a rough set who always come to Election for the avowed purpose of having a spree and kicking up a dust. A few of these sprigs found their way to the look-up before the sun went down.

The appearance of the *Artillery Company* was very fine. They are certainly a noble company and do great credit to the Town. The *U. S. Band* also looked exceedingly well in their new uniform, and their music was excellent. Both the Company and Band had a hard day's work, for the Governor was not declared until half past ten that night. After which they fired a salute and escorted His Excellency Philip Allen to his Hotel.

THE CHEESE TRADE.—During the year 1850, it appears there were produced in the United States one hundred and thirteen millions of pounds of cheese, and this enormous product was nearly all required to meet the demand for home consumption. The total export amounting to less than nine millions of pounds. By far the largest part of the whole comes from the States of New York and Ohio—the former producing over forty-nine millions of pounds and the latter over twenty-one millions of pounds. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, follow next amongst the largest producers. Of the other States, none produce a million of pounds. The quantity produced in the Southern States is very small, in proportion to their population and territorial extent.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.—Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life and property attending the halibut fishery on "Georges Banks," says the *Boston Traveller*, our Gloucester fishermen still prosecute this branch of their business, every spring, with renewed vigor. There are now some seventy-five sail of vessels out of Gloucester alone engaged in this fishery. These are chiefly schooners, from 75 to 100 tons burthen, many of them clipper built, and as fine vessels of their size as can be found afloat. They are manned with crews numbering some twelve hands each, of as brave and hardy men as can be found in the world.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, a singular and pleasing incident occurred at the Mint.—A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I believe I can speak." So great was the astonishment that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.

Philo. Argus.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.—The *Syracuse N. Y. Journal* says the prospects of an abundant fruit season were never greater in that section than at present. The swelling blossom buds on the cherry, plum, pear and apricot, equals anything we have ever seen, and even the peaches, supposed to have been entirely destroyed, are full one-third in life—an ample supply for a full crop. The cool, backward weather is in favor of all these fruits, as it prevents the blossom expanding before the danger from late frost has passed.

There is now pending in one of the courts of New York, says the *Tribune*, a suit brought by the city against a ship owner for the sum of sixty eight cents, and upon this very suit, in the equity of which not the first move has been made, there have been about three hundred dollars charged as costs! This is but one of a whole brood of similar cases.

The amount to be raised by taxation for the support of the city government of Boston this year is \$1,170,000, which is less by \$188,000 than the expenditure of last year. Among the items are—schools \$285,000, fire department \$65,000, streets \$100,000, interest \$100,000, city debt \$54,000, police \$40,000, and newspaper advertising \$2,700.

A FRENCH CANADIAN posts his wife in St. Johns in the following words:—

"Ma nam dat's Peter Rouvill—ma wife he leave ma house and shant ax me. Any man dat trus him on ma nam, dat's loss for you."—*Burlington Sentinel.*

Mrs. Hulsh Spaulding died in Oswego, N. Y., on the 31st, aged one hundred and ten years. She recollected the old French war, and being wounded by the Indians during it.

The following highly interesting article on Cotton... The first Cotton mill of the United States was... The cotton industry in Rhode Island... The cotton industry in Massachusetts... The cotton industry in Connecticut... The cotton industry in New York... The cotton industry in Pennsylvania... The cotton industry in Ohio... The cotton industry in Indiana... The cotton industry in Illinois... The cotton industry in Michigan... The cotton industry in Wisconsin... The cotton industry in Minnesota... The cotton industry in Iowa... The cotton industry in Missouri... The cotton industry in Arkansas... The cotton industry in Louisiana... The cotton industry in Mississippi... The cotton industry in Alabama... The cotton industry in Georgia... The cotton industry in Florida... The cotton industry in South Carolina... The cotton industry in North Carolina... The cotton industry in Virginia... The cotton industry in Maryland... The cotton industry in Delaware... The cotton industry in New Jersey... The cotton industry in New Hampshire... The cotton industry in Maine... The cotton industry in Vermont... The cotton industry in New Brunswick... The cotton industry in Nova Scotia... The cotton industry in Prince Edward Island... The cotton industry in New South Wales... The cotton industry in Victoria... The cotton industry in Queensland... The cotton industry in New South Wales... The cotton industry in Victoria... The cotton industry in Queensland... The cotton industry in New South Wales... The cotton industry in Victoria... The cotton industry in Queensland...

are obliged to stop. We consider this the chief... The process of calico printing by machinery is... The cotton industry in Rhode Island... The cotton industry in Massachusetts... The cotton industry in Connecticut... The cotton industry in New York... The cotton industry in Pennsylvania... The cotton industry in Ohio... The cotton industry in Indiana... The cotton industry in Illinois... The cotton industry in Michigan... The cotton industry in Wisconsin... The cotton industry in Minnesota... The cotton industry in Iowa... The cotton industry in Missouri... The cotton industry in Arkansas... The cotton industry in Louisiana... The cotton industry in Mississippi... The cotton industry in Alabama... The cotton industry in Georgia... The cotton industry in Florida... The cotton industry in South Carolina... The cotton industry in North Carolina... The cotton industry in Virginia... The cotton industry in Maryland... The cotton industry in Delaware... The cotton industry in New Jersey... The cotton industry in New Hampshire... The cotton industry in Maine... The cotton industry in Vermont... The cotton industry in New Brunswick... The cotton industry in Nova Scotia... The cotton industry in Prince Edward Island... The cotton industry in New South Wales... The cotton industry in Victoria... The cotton industry in Queensland... The cotton industry in New South Wales... The cotton industry in Victoria... The cotton industry in Queensland... The cotton industry in New South Wales... The cotton industry in Victoria... The cotton industry in Queensland...

MARRIED.
In this town, by the Rev. H. Jackson, Mr. William...
DIED.
In this town, Tuesday evening, Mr. William...
CARPETINGS.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE now in Store in their Carpet Rooms...
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED—
MONDAY May 3.—Bark Lafayette, Barton, Fal...
MEMORANDA.
At Savannah 29th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner...
COURT OF JUSTICES.
Tuesday the 4th being the day of annual election...
New York Grain Market.
Wheat has been in pretty active demand since our...
Removal.
WILLIAM H. GREENE would respectfully...
FOR SALE.
A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS...
FOR SALE.
A light bay mare, six years old...
FOR SALE.
The Shop HUNTERS of 63...
Newport Female Seminary.
The Seminary will commence on Monday, the...
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
MAY 1852
SATURDAY, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SUNDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MONDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TUESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
WEDNESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
THURSDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FRIDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Moon's 3d gr 10 4 6 3 30 m evening.

GROCERIES!!!
JUST RECEIVED per Sloops, Rival, Victory...
BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS
Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nectarine, Bitter Almond, Cinnamon...
CARPETINGS.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE now in Store in their Carpet Rooms...
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED—
MONDAY May 3.—Bark Lafayette, Barton, Fal...
MEMORANDA.
At Savannah 29th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner...
COURT OF JUSTICES.
Tuesday the 4th being the day of annual election...
New York Grain Market.
Wheat has been in pretty active demand since our...
Removal.
WILLIAM H. GREENE would respectfully...
FOR SALE.
A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS...
FOR SALE.
A light bay mare, six years old...
FOR SALE.
The Shop HUNTERS of 63...
Newport Female Seminary.
The Seminary will commence on Monday, the...
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
MAY 1852
SATURDAY, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SUNDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MONDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TUESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
WEDNESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
THURSDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FRIDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Moon's 3d gr 10 4 6 3 30 m evening.

GROCERIES!!!
JUST RECEIVED per Sloops, Rival, Victory...
BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS
Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nectarine, Bitter Almond, Cinnamon...
CARPETINGS.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE now in Store in their Carpet Rooms...
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED—
MONDAY May 3.—Bark Lafayette, Barton, Fal...
MEMORANDA.
At Savannah 29th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner...
COURT OF JUSTICES.
Tuesday the 4th being the day of annual election...
New York Grain Market.
Wheat has been in pretty active demand since our...
Removal.
WILLIAM H. GREENE would respectfully...
FOR SALE.
A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS...
FOR SALE.
A light bay mare, six years old...
FOR SALE.
The Shop HUNTERS of 63...
Newport Female Seminary.
The Seminary will commence on Monday, the...
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
MAY 1852
SATURDAY, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SUNDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MONDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TUESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
WEDNESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
THURSDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FRIDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Moon's 3d gr 10 4 6 3 30 m evening.

GROCERIES!!!
JUST RECEIVED per Sloops, Rival, Victory...
BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS
Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nectarine, Bitter Almond, Cinnamon...
CARPETINGS.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE now in Store in their Carpet Rooms...
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED—
MONDAY May 3.—Bark Lafayette, Barton, Fal...
MEMORANDA.
At Savannah 29th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner...
COURT OF JUSTICES.
Tuesday the 4th being the day of annual election...
New York Grain Market.
Wheat has been in pretty active demand since our...
Removal.
WILLIAM H. GREENE would respectfully...
FOR SALE.
A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS...
FOR SALE.
A light bay mare, six years old...
FOR SALE.
The Shop HUNTERS of 63...
Newport Female Seminary.
The Seminary will commence on Monday, the...
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
MAY 1852
SATURDAY, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SUNDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MONDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TUESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
WEDNESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
THURSDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FRIDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Moon's 3d gr 10 4 6 3 30 m evening.

GROCERIES!!!
JUST RECEIVED per Sloops, Rival, Victory...
BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS
Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nectarine, Bitter Almond, Cinnamon...
CARPETINGS.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE now in Store in their Carpet Rooms...
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED—
MONDAY May 3.—Bark Lafayette, Barton, Fal...
MEMORANDA.
At Savannah 29th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner...
COURT OF JUSTICES.
Tuesday the 4th being the day of annual election...
New York Grain Market.
Wheat has been in pretty active demand since our...
Removal.
WILLIAM H. GREENE would respectfully...
FOR SALE.
A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS...
FOR SALE.
A light bay mare, six years old...
FOR SALE.
The Shop HUNTERS of 63...
Newport Female Seminary.
The Seminary will commence on Monday, the...
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
MAY 1852
SATURDAY, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SUNDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MONDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TUESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
WEDNESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
THURSDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FRIDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Moon's 3d gr 10 4 6 3 30 m evening.

GROCERIES!!!
JUST RECEIVED per Sloops, Rival, Victory...
BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS
Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nectarine, Bitter Almond, Cinnamon...
CARPETINGS.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE now in Store in their Carpet Rooms...
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
—ARRIVED—
MONDAY May 3.—Bark Lafayette, Barton, Fal...
MEMORANDA.
At Savannah 29th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner...
COURT OF JUSTICES.
Tuesday the 4th being the day of annual election...
New York Grain Market.
Wheat has been in pretty active demand since our...
Removal.
WILLIAM H. GREENE would respectfully...
FOR SALE.
A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS...
FOR SALE.
A light bay mare, six years old...
FOR SALE.
The Shop HUNTERS of 63...
Newport Female Seminary.
The Seminary will commence on Monday, the...
WEEKLY ALMANAC.
MAY 1852
SATURDAY, 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SUNDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
MONDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TUESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
WEDNESDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
THURSDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FRIDAY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
Moon's 3d gr 10 4 6 3 30 m evening.

